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FISHERY MARKET NEWS



JULY 1940

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FISHERY MARKET NEWS

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FISHERY MARKET NEWS

A REVIEW OF CONDITIONS AND TRENDS OF THE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

July 1940

Washington, D. C.

Vol. 2, No. 7

SUMMARY

Special Articles

Jacksonville Market News Office.--For a year and a half the United States fish marketing trade has been provided with data from Jacksonville on the character of the commercial fish and shellfish movements in the Florida area. This has been an important contribution to the orderly marketing of sea products in the country. The Jacksonville office is one of six market news sources providing a system of coverage of the centers of fish and shellfish production and movement in the United States.

Fresh Fish

Vessel landings of fresh fish at three important New England ports in May totaled 22,418,000 pounds, valued at \$671,000 to the fishermen. The volume was 43 percent lower than that of the May 1939 landings.

May sales of fish on the Boston Fish Pier averaged 3.54 cents per pound. This was a drop of 16 percent from the April price and 73 percent above the May 1939 average. Sales on the Pier totaled 14,514,000 pounds.

The Chicago Wholesale Fish Market received 5,148,000 pounds of fresh fishery products in May. The 5-month cumulative total of the receipts was 24,289,000 pounds.

Frozen Fish

United States holdings of frozen fishery products totaled 45,322,000 pounds on June 15, an increase of 3.4 percent over the May 15 total. They were still 4 percent below the June 15, 1939, figure. Products frozen between May 15 and June 15, 1940, totaled 22,719,000 pounds, 93 percent greater than the amount frozen during the previous month.

Market News reports tending to show distribution of the stocks on hand reported Boston stocks of 6,356,000 pounds, New York holdings of 5,101,000 pounds, and Chicago stocks of 3,488,000 pounds on hand the middle of the last week of June.

Canned Fish

During June salmon packers sold one-third of the unsold canned salmon of May 30, leaving 751,000 cases unsold on June 30. The remaining stock was 25 percent less than that of a year earlier.

The 1939-40 shrimp packing season ended June 30 with 1,106,000 standard cases packed. Tuna canning was unusually active during May, bringing the total seasonal pack through May to 1,170,000 cases. Pilchard and mackerel canning was inactive.

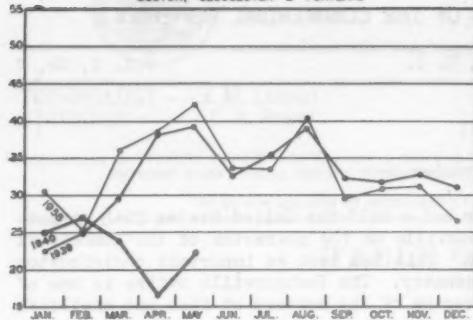
Foreign Trade

Foreign fishery trade in May totaled 24,477,000 pounds, including 4,577,000 pounds of exports and 19,900,000 pounds of imports. This was a drop in total trade of 25 percent from the May 1939 total. Marked decreases occurred in all important import items of European origin.

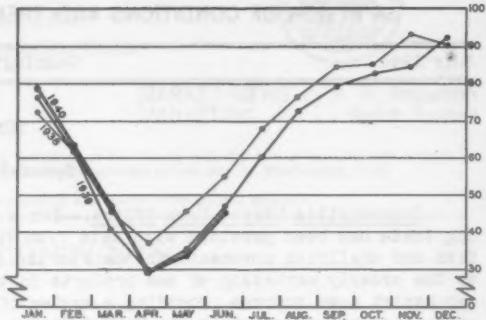
TRENDS OF FISHERY TRADE

IN MILLIONS OF POUNDS

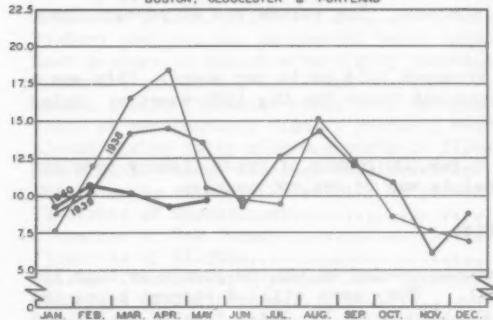
VESSEL LANDINGS, ALL FRESH FISH
BOSTON, GLOUCESTER & PORTLAND



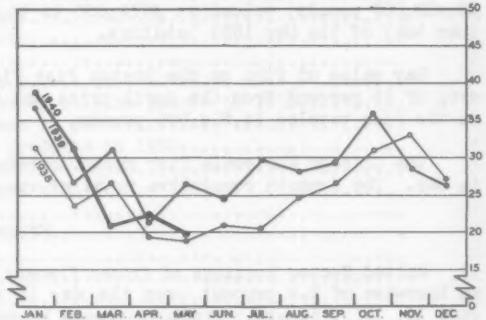
DOMESTIC COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FROZEN FISH



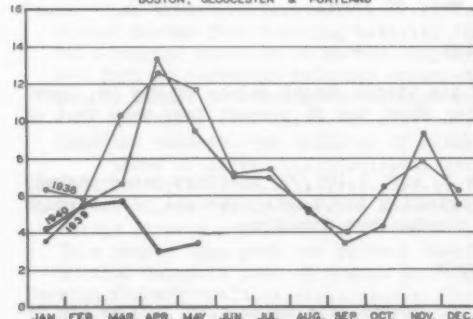
VESSEL LANDINGS, FRESH HADDOCK
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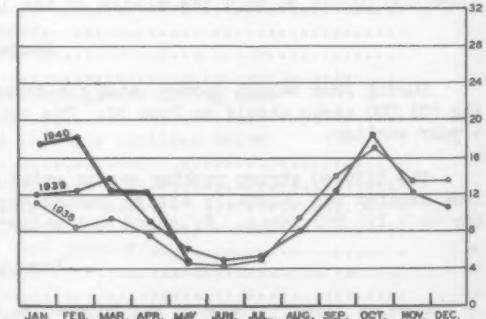
IMPORTS OF EDIBLE FISHERY COMMODITIES



VESSEL LANDINGS, FRESH COD
BOSTON, GLOUCESTER & PORTLAND



EXPORTS OF EDIBLE FISHERY COMMODITIES



JACKSONVILLE MARKET NEWS OFFICE COVERS EXTENSIVE FISH PRODUCING AREA
By S. C. Denham, Statistical and Marketing Agent
Division of Fishery Industries

Fish and Wildlife Service

The Fishery Market News Service was inaugurated in Jacksonville early in 1939. The daily report now issued from this news office carries the commercial production of fishery products for the majority of the important producing areas in Florida; lists the outgoing shipments by motor-truck, rail freight, and express; quotes New York receipts and prices for southern varieties of fish; and summarizes Boston landings and first sales prices. The cold-storage movements and holdings in a number of warehouses in the South Atlantic States are included weekly. A detailed tabulation of the pack of shrimp produced under the supervision of the Seafood Inspection Service of the Food and Drug Administration also is incorporated. The activities of the industry, as reported during the preceding week, are summarized, reviewed, and carried each Monday. A summary of the above data is broadcast daily over station WJAX in Jacksonville.

Florida produces annually approximately 70,000,000 pounds of food fish. About 40 percent of the total consists of mullet. Spanish mackerel, red snapper, grouper, bluefish, kingfish, and spotted sea trout are other important marine varieties, while catfish and bullheads are the predominating fresh-water species. The annual shellfish production approximates 20,000,000 pounds. Over one-half of this total consists of shrimp, while crabs make up the major part of the balance.

Food fish and shellfish are handled by 273 producer-wholesalers in 97 localities of Florida. Of the total, 211 produce salt-water fish at 76 localities, 10 producing 1,000,000 pounds or more yearly, 15 producing from 500,000 to 1,000,000 pounds, and 186 producing less than 500,000 pounds. Fresh-water fish are produced by 29 at 14 localities, shucked oysters by 42 at 20 localities, raw shrimp by 28 at 9 localities, crab meat by 24 at 18 localities, dry salt fish by 21 at 12 localities, sea crawfish by 18 at 4 localities, bay scallops by 13 at 9 localities, and spiny lobster meat by 3 at 2 localities. In addition, at a few localities stone crabs, conchs, hard clams, green sea turtles, and soft-shell turtles are produced. There are 8 canning plants at 6 localities packing shrimp, oysters, hard clam products, turtle meat and soup, coquina broth, and frog legs. There also are 5 menhaden meal and oil plants and several shark products and shell novelty companies.

Shipments of fishery products from Florida are made by motor-truck, rail freight, and express, only nominal quantities being transported by steamship. It is estimated that approximately 59 percent of the fresh fish is shipped in bulk, 35 percent in barrels, 5 percent in 100-pound boxes and 1 percent in containers of miscellaneous sizes.

After excluding August and September, for which records are not available, truck shipments reported from the Atlantic Coast of Florida and lower Gulf Coast as far west as Cedar Keys totaled about 18,000,000 pounds or an average of 2,250,000 pounds monthly during the period from March through December 1939. Shipments by species and destinations are shown in Table 1 and Table 2, respectively.

Rail shipments and passings covering virtually all movements of fishery products by this type of carrier from the Peninsula of Florida, with the exception of some express shipments from Middle and upper Gulf Coast sections, totaled during the ten months from March through December 1939, 115 carloads of fresh fish, 8 carloads of frozen fish, 1 car of frozen shrimp, and 32,396 express packages of unclassified fishery products. Of the 115 carloads of fresh fish, 59 were shipped during December.

During the six months starting July 1, 1939, the 40 canneries which pack shrimp in the Gulf and South Atlantic States under the supervision of the Seafood Inspection Service of the Food and Drug Administration operated an average of 63 days each and packed a total of 1,048,754 standard cases of shrimp from 56,512,000 pounds of raw shrimp. The pack was divided into 824,000 cases of wet pack shrimp in 5-3/4-ounce tins, 179,000 cases of dry pack shrimp in 5-ounce tins, about 25,000 cases in miscellaneous sizes of tins, and 21,000 cases in glass containers.

Table 1. TRUCK SHIPMENTS OF FRESH AND FROZEN FISHERY PRODUCTS
PASSING ROAD GUARD STATIONS IN FLORIDA, 1939

By Species and Months 1/

FISH	March	April	May	June	July	October	November	December
	Pounds							
SALT-WATER FISH								
Amberjack	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bait	16,635	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bluefish	59,672	157,980	5,326	400	800	21,450	10,320	422,844
Crevalle	3,008	260	41	-	-	-	200	-
Croaker	3,100	250	41,350	9,950	4,175	110	-	322
Croaker, frozen	-	-	-	-	-	121,050	43,900	9,350
Drum:								
Black	-	105	100	-	-	-	-	-
Red	11,521	8,947	4,186	2,144	5,427	13,372	3,937	4,752
Fish roe	-	-	-	-	-	-	820	-
Flounders	-	-	-	-	-	438	600	-
Groupers	32,598	31,643	61,290	35,063	18,791	19,535	13,627	15,048
Groupers, frozen	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jewfish	-	-	176	-	-	900	-	-
Kingfish (king mackerel)	353,848	36,693	375	-	-	1,511	7,500	341,106
Kingfish (king mackerel), frozen	-	-	-	-	10,400	-	-	-
King whiting (kingfish)	75,370	68,352	8,530	454	450	5,500	9,200	16,686
Mojarra	7,360	20,678	16,672	8,971	6,075	946	4,682	1,600
Moonfish	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mullet	1,077,232	1,208,133	1,225,383	1,119,717	1,210,682	2,214,796	2,191,115	658,597
Mullet, frozen	46,584	2,900	-	-	50	37,900	-	97,493
Permit	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,291
Pompano	2,990	1,549	300	862	1,123	896	1,023	8,560
Sea bass	5,978	450	-	800	-	-	-	-
Sea trout	89,445	65,922	80,781	44,940	36,624	135,939	131,073	113,492
Sea trout, frozen	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shad	2,253	690	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheepshead	25,977	8,264	13,411	5,150	5,601	15,808	6,647	2,304
Snapper:								
Mangrove	3,618	3,366	8,023	2,420	1,373	360	-	-
Red	57,798	35,429	32,181	10,936	8,397	33,530	10,162	18,340
Red, frozen	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Snook	861	3,777	1,890	3,170	2,125	275	150	17
Spanish mackerel	126,699	58,031	17,086	539	7,580	19,912	71,958	474,418
Spanish mackerel, frozen	19,700	7,100	24,600	2,000	-	-	-	-
Spot	-	350	500	288	150	1,200	100	-
Sturgeon	2,065	672	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,028,888	1,740,141	1,530,183	1,247,804	1,317,823	2,643,550	2,507,014	2,186,220
FRESH-WATER FISH								
Bream	82,037	80,306	54,556	46,809	63,659	49,902	46,316	39,055
Catfish and bullhead	32,373	18,859	22,698	14,041	20,443	23,950	24,485	28,201
Crappie	1,974	450	-	-	-	3,859	3,896	4,360
Total	116,384	99,615	77,266	60,850	84,102	79,711	74,697	71,616
SHELLFISH, ETC.								
Crab meat	32	35	-	-	-	-	7,220	2,540
Frog legs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550
Oysters, shell	27,000	14,000	-	-	-	4,400	8,616	2,300
Oysters, shucked	7,370	1,040	56	-	-	27,705	21,293	12,293
Scallops	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
Shrimp	99,785	43,845	92,570	36,650	118,800	250,415	395,070	740,815
Shrimp, frozen	10,000	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	24,560
Spiny lobster	4,250	-	-	-	-	900	9,100	19,125
Total	148,427	67,920	92,626	36,650	118,800	283,420	441,399	802,283
UNCLASSIFIED								
Miscellaneous	65,915	64,589	82,283	49,909	38,662	70,476	2/ 75,669	2/ 36,266
Miscellaneous, frozen	-	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	66,915	68,189	82,283	49,909	38,662	70,476	75,669	36,266
Grand total	2,360,614	1,975,865	1,782,348	1,395,213	1,559,387	3,077,157	3,098,779	3,086,385

Note.—Includes shipments by truck of fresh and frozen fishery products produced or loaded in Florida as reported by the Road Guard Stations of the Citrus Inspection Bureau, State Department of Agriculture, at Benton, Branford, Ellaville, Hilliard, Suwannee Springs, White Springs, Wilcox, and Yulee, Florida. Shipments from areas west of Cedar Keys are incomplete as only a part of their production passes through the stations listed.

1/ Data not available for January and February before opening of Fishery Market News office in Jacksonville, or for August and September when Road Guard stations were closed.

2/ Includes small amount of salt mullet.

Table 2. TRUCK SHIPMENTS OF FRESH AND FROZEN FISHERY PRODUCTS
PASSING ROAD GUARD STATIONS IN FLORIDA, 1939

By Destinations and Months 1/

Destination	March	April	May	June	July	October	November	December
	Pounds							
Alabama	44,764	12,957	21,749	21,452	12,300	40,200	21,450	10,765
District of Columbia	19,800	12,000	-	-	-	18,900	13,500	84,440
Florida	126,095	60,090	150,477	104,483	102,437	144,602	187,159	199,226
Georgia	1,365,177	1,384,180	1,331,471	1,094,961	1,103,518	2,245,420	1,985,504	782,110
Illinois	-	-	-	-	-	4,400	7,400	35,830
Indiana	225	310	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	-	390	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	18,090	11,040	9,343	5,120	9,900	14,880	9,000	11,800
Louisiana	8,250	-	-	-	10,400	-	7,500	23,544
Maryland	19,500	-	-	-	-	17,000	59,600	53,150
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Michigan	300	-	-	-	15,878	26,000	12,250	-
Missouri	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	8,000
New York	434,650	252,655	103,212	27,595	84,300	236,450	404,545	1,306,898
North Carolina	113,615	88,343	9,120	32,774	58,977	2,000	28,948	115,423
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,400	69,250
South Carolina	139,112	126,796	136,776	75,630	101,877	257,479	292,268	90,294
Tennessee	-	-	2,900	2,000	1,900	225	4,050	2,683
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
Virginia	70,840	700	2,100	2,500	22,800	-	-	222,590
Wisconsin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Unclassified	195	26,406	13,200	28,698	27,100	67,601	49,153	55,332
Total	2,360,614	1,975,865	1,782,348	1,395,213	1,559,387	3,077,157	3,098,779	3,096,385

1/ Data not available for January and February before opening of Jacksonville Fishery Market News office or for August and September when Road Guard Stations were closed.

WHOLESALE PRICES

The weekly index of wholesale commodity prices for the week ending June 29 was the lowest index since September 1939, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Continued falling of prices of farm products and foods forced the general index to decline 0.9 percent during June to 77.1 percent of the 1926 average. This index was still 2.1 percent higher than that of July 1, 1939, however. The index for foods fell only 1.6 percent through June to 69.7, a position 3.4 percent higher than that of July 1, 1939.

FISHERY PRODUCTS AND RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

A pamphlet entitled "Fishery Products and Reciprocal Trade Agreements" has been published by the United States Tariff Commission. This publication summarizes the various tariff concessions granted by the United States and foreign countries which effect United States fisheries exports and imports. The following table of contents will indicate to prospective readers the arrangement and extent of the subject matter:

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Copies of this pamphlet can be obtained by request to the U. S. Tariff Commission, Washington, D. C., or the Tariff Commission Office, Custom House, New York City.

MEAT PACKERS TO LAUNCH ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

In the June 1940 issue of Marketing Activities issued by the Agricultural Marketing Service of the Department of Agriculture, the following statement appeared: "One of the most extensive campaigns ever undertaken to increase the consumption of meat and meat products will get under way this summer, according to word from the Institute of American Meat Packers, Chicago. A Nation-wide advertising and merchandising program will feature the healthful qualities of all kinds of meat and meat products, and their place on a balanced diet."

CONSUMERS UNINFORMED UPON FISH HANDLING

A recent survey of public opinion conducted by the magazine Food Industries and summarized in its June 1940 edition indicates a number of consumer reactions. A table appearing in this article discloses that the consumers of fish are not well informed upon the utilization of the commercial fishery resources. This table, which also indicates public reaction upon the operation of other food industries, gives the following tabulation of replies to the question, "As far as the industries themselves are concerned, and the way they are run, do you think well or not of the following?"

Industries	Favorable (Percent)	Unfavorable (Percent)	Don't know (Percent)
Milk and dairy.....	64.8	26.4	8.8
Baking.....	70.8	10.8	18.4
Fish.....	47.2	7.6	45.2
Meat.....	68.6	16.2	15.2
Canning.....	77.4	3.2	19.4
Frozen food.....	48.6	6.2	45.2
Fresh fruits and vegetables.....	81.0	7.6	11.4
Breakfast food.....	67.4	10.8	21.8

UNITED STATES FISHERIES YIELD FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER BILLION POUNDS IN 1938

Fisheries Statistical Bulletin 1385, published during June, shows a total production of the commercial fisheries of the United States and Alaska for 1938 of 4,253,445,000 pounds of fishery products, valued at \$93,547,000. To obtain these figures all sections of the United States and Alaska with the exception of the Mississippi River area were canvassed. The Mississippi River figures contributing to the totals were collected for the year 1931.

The 1938 production represents a decrease of 2 percent in volume compared with the previous year, and a drop of 7 percent in value. All of the geographic regions canvassed reported smaller catches except the Chesapeake Bay and South Atlantic and Gulf States.

Slightly over 130,000 fishermen were employed in the fisheries as compared with 129,500 fishermen operating in 1937.

VALUE OF MANUFACTURED FISHERY PRODUCTS DECREASES IN 1938

Based on surveys for 1938 in all sections of the United States and Alaska, except the Mississippi River region--and for 1931 in that area--the total production of manufactured fishery products was valued at \$156,131,000 as compared with \$185,292,000 in 1937. The production of canned fishery products in the United States and Alaska, amounting to 667,528,000 pounds, valued at \$83,446,000, comprised the largest percentage of the total value of the manufactured products. The output of byproducts was valued at \$30,576,000.

The production of frozen fishery products, excluding packaged fishery commodities, amounted to 117,126,000 pounds, estimated to be valued at \$7,800,000; fresh and frozen packaged fish and shellfish, 216,661,000 pounds, valued at \$27,244,000; and cured fishery products, 102,617,000 pounds, valued at \$14,866,000. Compared with the corresponding figures for 1937, the value of the pack of canned fishery products in all sections declined 21 percent, byproducts decreased 17 percent, cured fish declined about 5 percent, and packaged fish decreased by 2 percent.

Fisheries Statistical Bulletin 1386 contains a detailed analysis of the 1938 manufacturing activities.

ALASKA YIELDS FORTY MILLIONS WORTH OF FISHERY PRODUCTS IN 1939

Fisheries Statistical Bulletin 1388, recently released, describes the fisheries of Alaska for 1939. These fisheries, employing 30,572 persons directly and indirectly, and utilizing over 7,000 units of floating equipment, yielded 662,500,000 pounds of fish, shellfish, etc., worth \$11,321,000 to the fishermen. The products derived from this harvest totaled 368,500,000 pounds in weight and were valued at \$40,104,000. Of this total value, salmon contributed \$36,298,000; herring, \$2,090,000; halibut, \$949,000; clams, \$241,000; shrimp, \$165,000; whales, \$137,000; sablefish, \$96,000; crabs, \$95,000; and other items, \$33,000.

NEW ENGLAND VESSEL LANDINGS CONTINUE BELOW NORMAL IN MAY

During May of the current year fishing vessels of five net tons and over landed 22,418,000 pounds of fishery products at Boston and Gloucester, Mass., and Portland, Maine. The record of these landings has been published in Fisheries Statistical Bulletin 1390. The total volume was an increase of 37 percent over the April 1940 figure, but a decrease of 43 percent from the total landings of May 1939. The value of the products to the fishermen amounted to \$671,000, 7 percent greater than the value of the landings of the previous month and 10 percent lower than the value of the May 1939 landings.

Of the volume landed, 62 percent arrived at Boston, 33 percent at Gloucester, and 5 percent at Portland. Haddock led all items, with 9,701,000 pounds landed. Following in order were rosefish, 5,503,000 pounds; cod, 3,326,000 pounds; flounders, 1,674,000 pounds; pollock, 525,000 pounds; and mackerel, 458,000 pounds. These items recorded decreases from the May 1939 receipts of 28, 32, 65, 24, 75, and 70 percent, respectively. The landings of these items also represented decreases of 21, 7, 44, 4, 30, and 73 percent from the 5-year averages for May.

Landings for the first five months of 1940 totaled 114,965,000 pounds, 28 percent less than the total for the corresponding period of 1939. Values amounted to \$3,988,000 for the five months of 1940, and \$3,850,000 for the 1939 period. Contributing to the 1940 total volume were haddock, 48,775,000 pounds, 21 percent below the 1939 figure; rosefish, 24,268,000 pounds, a reduction of 7 percent; cod, 21,448,000 pounds, 44 percent below the January-May 1939 total; flounders, 8,792,000 pounds, a decline of 4 percent; pollock, 6,347,000 pounds, a lowering of 30 percent; and mackerel, 458,000 pounds, a reduction of 73 percent.

MAY RECEIPTS AT BOSTON FISH PIER 48 PERCENT LESS THAN IN MAY 1939

Sales of fish at the Boston Fish Pier during May totaled \$514,000, according to the Fishery Market News office in Boston. An average price of 3.54 cents per pound was paid for the 14,514,000 pounds of fish sold. The volume handled represented an increase of 9 percent from the April receipts although it was 48 percent less than the poundage sold on the Pier in May 1939. The unit price paid to the fishermen was 73 percent higher than that paid in May 1939 and 16 percent lower than that paid during the month of April 1940. The total value of the sales in April 1940 was \$564,000 and that for May 1939, \$569,000.

Fares included in the May 1940 receipts were 485 compared with 555 during the previous month and 610 in May 1939. Included in the receipts were 12,495,000 pounds of fish taken from offshore waters and 2,019,000 pounds captured in inshore areas. These represented 86 percent and 14 percent of the total receipts, respectively. Sixty-seven percent of the offshore total was composed of haddock and 16 percent, cod, while the inshore figure included 31 percent haddock, 27 percent flounders, 17 percent rosefish, and 13 percent cod. Other species contributed in a less important degree. Pollock receipts from offshore areas amounted to only 205,000 pounds compared with 1,652,000 pounds taken in May 1939, and only 55,000 pounds of rosefish were recorded from offshore grounds compared with 668,000 pounds of this species taken in May 1939.

Sales during the first five months of 1940 have yielded \$3,417,000 to the fishermen for 88,980,000 pounds of fish sold. During the corresponding months in 1939 sales of 117,331,000 pounds of fish brought \$3,168,000. Sales for the first five months of 1940 have yielded an

increase of 8 percent in value to the fishermen although the volume of fish handled has experienced a decrease of 24 percent. A total of 2,316 fares contributed to the 1940 receipts compared with 2,301 fares for the corresponding period of 1939.

FISHERIES OF MASSACHUSETTS

During June the strike which has limited the fishing activity of large otter trawlers operating out of Boston was settled. This strike, which lasted approximately three months, has had a considerable effect upon the fishing for and marketing of New England groundfish, according to the Service's statistical agent in Massachusetts. It is presumed that a number of small vessels which have been utilizing otter trawl gear during the strike period will return to their usual operations in the swordfish, mackerel, and tuna fisheries.

Mackerel.--A scarcity of mackerel early in June caused the price to the fishermen for this species to be comparatively high, with as much as 10 cents per pound being paid for large fish. As the month progressed, the supply became heavier and the price dropped to as low as 2½ cents per pound for large mackerel and 3/4 cent per pound for small fish. It is estimated that at least one-half of the mackerel fleet has been dragging for groundfish during the period of the Boston otter trawl strike.

Rosefish.--The week beginning June 2 ranked second in the history of Gloucester rosefish operations from the standpoint of volume of fish captured. The supply of rosefish diminished toward the end of June, however, and was being augmented in the lower priced fish markets by increased catches of whiting. The price for rosefish varied between 1 1/4 cents to 1 3/4 cents per pound during the month.

Swordfish.--Activity in swordfishing has been limited by a lack of fish and a tendency on the part of swordfishermen to engage in other fishing activities. An unusually high sale price of 50 cents per pound was reported paid at New Bedford for swordfish.

Tuna.--Fishing for tuna has been handicapped by cold and rainy weather. Commercial fishing for this fish has been intensifying during the past few years. Paralleling this growth is the increasing activity of tuna sportfishermen. A number of the commercial fishermen are now fitting their vessels to handle parties of sportsmen rather than operating in their accustomed capacity.

FISHERIES OF NEW JERSEY

During June the pound-net fisheries in Cape May County had a restricted production in most of the important commercial species. The decline in volume was offset, however, by an increase of about 25 percent in the fish prices in general. Current information of commercial fishing in New Jersey has been supplied by the Service's statistical agent in that area. Pound-net operations normally beginning about April 15 were not started this year until the first of May because of the late arrival of mackerel and because of the generally unfavorable conditions existing in the shad fishery. Analysis of the pound-net yield indicates that butterfish, mackerel, and scup appear less than normally abundant on the Five-fathom Banks area but in slightly more than normal abundance in inshore waters. Weakfish are increasingly abundant in inshore waters but not yet occurring in large numbers in the Banks area. Croakers, sea bass, and bluefish are also appearing in the catches.

Landings by otter trawl vessels have been limited by unfavorable weather and by shortened periods of operation. Increased market values of flounders have assisted in the maintenance of satisfactory conditions in these operations.

FISHERIES OF FLORIDA

The Service's statistical agents canvassing the fisheries of Florida have reported on current conditions in the fisheries of that State.

Mullet.--Mullet continues to be the most important species of fish captured on the west coast of Florida. Fishermen are reportedly receiving 3 cents per pound from the wholesalers for this fish.

Pompano.--Pompano, for which fishermen receive the highest price of any commercial fish in Florida, is reported as scarce at the present time. Fishermen are receiving from 20 to 25 cents per pound for the limited landings.

Sea trout.--A limited catch of spotted sea trout is reported for 1940 for the West Coast, with fishermen receiving from 5 to 7 cents per pound for this species.* From June 15 to July 15 there has been no commercial fishing for sea trout because of a State regulation designed to protect these fish during the spawning period.

Shrimp.--During the early part of June the shrimp fleet operating off the east coast of Florida remained inactive. Shrimp were very scarce and shrimp fishing was disrupted as a result. Fishermen and dealers have been attempting to effect a favorable adjustment to conditions.

Sponges.--On June 7 the Tarpon Springs Sponge Exchange sold the first sponges from the 1940 catch. The sales, which aggregated \$3,960, were comparatively small because of a shortage of sponges.

The sponge beds which were devastated a year ago by a parasitic disease are now reported extensively seeded with young sponges. Local efforts are being made to insure that the new growth is protected by regulation until it has reached sufficient size to be marketed at greatest economic advantage.

CHICAGO FISH RECEIPTS EXCEED 1939 FIGURES

The Chicago Wholesale Fish Market received 5,148,000 pounds of fish and fishery products during the month of May, according to the Chicago office of the Fishery Market News Service. This represents an increase of 7 percent over the April 1940 figure and of 11 percent over the total of May 1939. Seventy-two items contributed to the total, 29 of which were from fresh water, 27 from salt water, and 16 were shellfish, etc. Fresh-water species contributed 2,758,000 pounds or 53 percent of the total; salt-water varieties, 1,321,000 pounds or 26 percent; and shellfish, etc., 1,069,000 pounds or 21 percent.

Receipts of shrimp totaling 865,000 pounds placed that item first in importance in the month's operations. Halibut, 731,000 pounds; lake trout, 665,000 pounds; yellow perch and yellow pike, 288,000 pounds, each; lake herring, 274,000 pounds; and whitefish, 263,000 pounds, were next in order of importance. The major decline occurred in the case of smelt which fell from 770,000 pounds in April to 58,000 pounds in May. This decrease was due to the seasonal character of the smelt fishery. Eighty percent of the total Chicago receipts were from domestic sources with 1,007,000 pounds being supplied from points outside the United States and Alaska. The domestic total included 1,015,000 pounds from Michigan, of which 365,000 pounds were lake trout; 825,000 pounds from Louisiana, including 809,000 pounds of shrimp; 714,000 pounds from Wisconsin, of which 193,000 pounds were lake herring and 188,000 pounds lake trout; and 485,000 pounds from Ohio, including 170,000 pounds of yellow pike. The imported fish included 739,000 pounds from British Columbia and 161,000 pounds from Ontario as well as smaller amounts from other points. The British Columbia shipments included 684,000 pounds of halibut, of which 552,000 pounds was shipped in bond by United States fishermen.

Shipments were made by truck, express, and railway freight with these means of transportation contributing 32 percent, 44 percent, and 24 percent, respectively, of the total.

Receipts for the first five months of 1940 have totalled 24,289,000 pounds. This is an increase of 30 percent over the corresponding period in 1939. Halibut has so far been the most important item from the standpoint of volume handled, contributing 3,073,000 pounds to the total receipts. Following were shrimp, 2,430,000 pounds; sauger, 2,363,000 pounds; lake trout, 2,091,000 pounds; whitefish, 1,868,000 pounds; and smelt, 1,629,000 pounds. Other items contributed smaller amounts to the totals.

FISHERIES OF CALIFORNIA

A summary of current conditions in the commercial fisheries of California has been received from the Service's statistical agent in California.

Mackerel.--With mackerel fishing suspended during April, May, and June to aid the spawning of the adult mackerel population, preparations have been actively under way to provide for increased mackerel fishing during the coming fishing season. A large number of new vessels reportedly are being constructed for operation in this fishery.

Tuna.--Deliveries of all species of tuna to California canneries during June were valued at approximately \$1,250,000 to the fishermen. Conditions have been favorable for tuna fishing off both Californian and Mexican coasts.

NEWFOUNDLAND GROUP CEASES PRODUCTION FOR EXPORT TO ENGLAND

Foodstuffs Round the World has published a report received from the American Consulate General at St. Johns which indicates that with one and one-quarter million pounds of fish on hand the cold-storage plants which last fall formed a group to supply the English market with frozen cod fillets have ceased production temporarily. Production has been suspended until transportation and other operating difficulties have been overcome.

SARDINE INDUSTRY TO BE DEVELOPED IN EGYPT

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry of Egypt is planning to encourage the establishment of an Egyptian sardine canning industry, according to Foodstuffs Round the World. This government agency has been studying the problem of sardine utilization and has made experiments which have shown that the Egyptian canned sardines compare favorably with similar products now imported into the country. The establishment of a factory capable of canning 500 tons of sardines per year is being encouraged.

GERMANY UTILIZES TINLESS CAN

Large-scale manufacture of tinless cans to be used in preserving meat and vegetables is reported to have been begun recently in a plant in central Germany. This information has been received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and published in the June 21 Foodstuffs Round the World.

The cans are made of bright strip-steel. Automatic welding machines of the same efficiency as the customary soldering machines have been developed for welding the can walls or cylinders. Tops and bottoms of cans are cut in the customary way and seamed to the body of the can. Before seaming, the can parts are thoroughly cleaned and then rust-proofed by the Bonder process developed by the Metallgesellschaft, Frankfort-on-Main. They are dipped in baking enamel and dried before being filled. These cans, which are known as "lema" cans, are now being produced at the rate of 100,000 one-kilo cans a day, according to reports, and additional facilities are being constructed which will increase the production by 140,000 cans per day.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF WHALE PRODUCTS REALIZED FROM UNITED STATES WHALING OPERATIONS

From 8,615 whales processed by United States licensed whalers from the summer season of 1937 to the Antarctic season of 1939-40, inclusive, there were 22,279,000 gallons of body oil produced. Also produced were 608,000 gallons of sperm oil, 928,000 pounds of fresh meat, 136,000 pounds of frozen meat, 1,500 tons of meat meal, 840 tons of bone meal, and 155,000 pounds of miscellaneous commercial products.

FROZEN FISH TRADE

United States Fish Freezing Activity Increases

During the month prior to June 15 stocks of fishery products in cold-storage plants in the United States increased greatly. The total holdings, which on May 15 were 33,756,000 pounds, had been raised to 45,322,000 pounds on June 15, an increase of 34 percent. This increase was produced mainly by marked increases in freezing activity.

Statistics on cold-storage operations are collected by the Agricultural Marketing Service of the Department of Agriculture. Those statistics which concern fishery products have been compiled for the month ending June 15 in Fisheries Statistical Bulletin No. 1389. While the holdings on June 15 displayed a large increase over the holdings of May 15, they were, nevertheless, 4 percent smaller than those on June 15, 1939, and 2 percent less than the 5-year average for June 15. Largest items held were halibut, 7,147,000 pounds; shrimp, 3,685,000 pounds; whiting, 2,768,000 pounds; mackerel, 2,193,000 pounds; sea herring, 2,104,000 pounds; haddock fillets, 2,056,000 pounds; salmon, 1,948,000 pounds; and smelts, eulachon, etc., 1,779,000 pounds.

Freezing activity during the month ending June 15 eclipsed that of the previous month by 93 percent, exceeded that of the corresponding period of 1939 by 7 percent, and was 6 percent greater than the 5-year average for the month ending June 15. Greatest activity occurred in the freezing of the following items: Halibut, 3,689,000 pounds; whiting, 3,005,000 pounds; rosefish fillets, 2,777,000 pounds; shrimp, 2,174,000 pounds; mackerel, 1,516,000 pounds; haddock fillets, 1,304,000 pounds; sea herring, 1,043,000 pounds; and croakers, 1,008,000 pounds. Large increases over freezing activity of the previous month were recorded in the cases of croakers, halibut, sea herring, mackerel, rosefish fillets, whiting, and shrimp.

Cured herring in cold-storage on June 15 amounted to 24,391,000 pounds, compared with 18,895,000 pounds on June 15, 1939, and 22,817,000 pounds on May 15, 1940. Mild-cured salmon stocks totaled 5,051,000 pounds, compared with 3,385,000 pounds on hand June 15, 1939, and 4,736,000 pounds on hand on May 15, 1940.

Cold-storage Holdings in Boston Display Increase

During June the holdings of frozen fishery products in Boston cold-storage plants increased over the holdings of the previous month. On June 26, 6,356,000 pounds of fishery products were being held, a volume 88 percent greater than that on hand on May 29. The holdings were 11 percent smaller than those of June 28, 1939, however. Included were 5,522,000 pounds of salt-water items, 826,000 pounds of shellfish, etc., and 8,000 pounds of fresh-water species. Among salt-water items, groundfish fillets, mackerel, whiting, and smelt were most important with 2,139,000 pounds, 1,309,000 pounds, 742,000 pounds, and 540,000 pounds on hand, respectively. Of these items, smelt, mackerel, and whiting displayed increases of 182 percent, 168 percent, and 157 percent over holdings on June 28, 1939, while groundfish fillet stocks showed a decrease of 42 percent. Items contributing to the groundfish fillet total included haddock, 1,117,000 pounds; pollock, 276,000 pounds; and cod, 201,000 pounds. Stocks of cod fillets were 88 percent less than those on hand on June 28, 1939. Important shellfish stocks included scallops, 386,000 pounds, 52 percent larger than the corresponding 1939 figure; and squid, 347,000 pounds, 72 percent less than the 1939 holdings.

New York Cold-storage Holdings Enlarged

Frozen fishery products in storage in New York cold-storage plants on the last Thursday in June totaled 5,101,000 pounds, a 9 percent increase over the total of four weeks previous and 17 percent less than the total on hand on June 29, 1939, according to the New York office of the Fishery Market News Service. Among the holdings of June 27, 1940, were 2,843,000 pounds of salt-water items, 1,402,000 pounds of fresh-water varieties, and 856,000 pounds of shellfish, etc. Of leading importance in the stocks on hand were mackerel, 643,000 pounds; sturgeon, 529,000 pounds; whitefish, 418,000 pounds; and shad, 310,000 pounds. Mackerel

stocks displayed an increase of 182 percent since May 29 and an 88 percent increase in holdings of shrimp brought those holdings from 123,000 pounds on May 29 to 232,000 pounds on June 27. Only minor differences were exhibited in other stocks during the 4-week period.

Mackerel was the only leading item displaying marked variation from the stocks on hand on June 29, 1939, increasing 227 percent. Buffalofish and carp, among items of minor importance, increased from 92,000 pounds to 221,000 pounds. Squid dropped from 651,000 pounds to 55,000 pounds during the period while shrimp declined 53 percent from 498,000 pounds, and swordfish fell 55 percent from 325,000 pounds.

Little Change in Holdings in Chicago Cold-storage Plants During Past Month

Stocks of frozen fishery products in cold-storage plants in Chicago on June 27 were virtually the same as those held four weeks previous, according to the Chicago Fishery Market News office. A total of 3,488,000 pounds was being held, including 816,000 pounds of salt-water items, 1,699,000 pounds of fresh-water varieties, 539,000 pounds of shellfish, and 434,000 pounds of unclassified items. There were 3,491,000 pounds of fishery products being held on May 29. Blue pike and sauger led among items contributing to the June 27 totals, with 498,000 pounds on hand. Following in order were shrimp, 390,000 pounds; whitefish, 326,000 pounds; smelt, 252,000 pounds; and lake trout, 168,000 pounds. The stock of none of these items varied markedly from that on hand a month previous.

The total holdings on June 27 were 31 percent smaller than the holdings on the corresponding date a year ago when 5,061,000 pounds of fishery products were being held. During this period the stock of blue pike and sauger decreased 62 percent from 1,315,000 pounds; shrimp fell 42 percent from 675,000 pounds; whitefish dropped 16 percent from 390,000 pounds; smelt declined 22 percent from 320,000 pounds; and rosefish fillets declined from 303,000 pounds to 24,000 pounds. During this period holdings of lake trout increased 114 percent from 79,000 pounds on hand on June 29, 1939.

Canadian Cold-storage Holdings of Fisheries Products Continue Below Those of 1939

The cold-storage holdings of frozen fresh fishery products in Canada continued on July 1 to lag behind those of 1939. On that date of this year there were 18,197,000 pounds of these products on hand, 19 percent less than the total on July 1, 1939, according to preliminary information furnished by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The July 1 holdings represented, however, a rise of 25 percent since June 1, 1940. Halibut was the most important item in volume, with stocks weighing 4,758,000 pounds being held. Other leading items included sea herring, 2,541,000 pounds; mackerel, 1,744,000 pounds; and whitefish, 1,605,000 pounds.

Frozen smoked fish also in cold-storage plants on July 1, 1940, totaled 2,014,000 pounds, including 1,395,000 pounds of groundfish fillets and 323,000 pounds of finnan haddie. The total was 11 percent smaller than that of July 1, 1939, and 3 percent less than that of June 1, 1940.

Fresh products frozen during June included halibut, 1,685,000 pounds; mackerel, 1,572,000 pounds; whitefish, 809,000 pounds; salmon, 802,000 pounds; and other less important items--all products totaling 7,823,000 pounds. The total volume frozen was 9 percent larger than that of June 1939 and 44 percent over the May 1940 figure. Freezing of whitefish was about 800,000 pounds larger in June 1940 than in either the previous month or the previous June. Freezing of frozen smoked fish also increased, with 457,000 pounds being frozen, including 225,000 pounds of groundfish fillets. Compared with the May 1940 figure, this is an increase of 7 percent, and it is a gain of 91 percent over the June 1939 total.

CANNED FISH TRADE

Canned Salmon Stocks Decrease One-third During June

Salmon packers held 751,000 standard cases in unsold stocks of canned salmon on June 30, according to the Association of Pacific Fisheries. This was a reduction of 33 percent from

the 1,120,000 cases held on May 31. It was also 25 percent less than the stock of June 30, 1939, when 1,000,000 cases were on hand.

The June 30 total was composed of 16,000 cases of chinook or king salmon, 20,000 cases of chums, 40,000 cases of humpback or pink, 49,000 cases of silver or coho, 59,000 cases of Alaska red, 26,000 cases of Puget Sound sockeye, and 1,000 cases of bluebacks and steelheads.

Shrimp Canning Continues at Low Ebb

Only 9,000 cases of shrimp were packed during June in the 40 shrimp packing plants in the South Atlantic and Gulf States which are covered by the Seafood Inspection Service of the Food and Drug Administration. This brought the total production of the 1939-40 season to a final figure of 1,106,000 standard cases. This compares with a pack of 1,086,000 cases for the 1938-39 season and of 1,181,000 cases for the season of 1937-38.

Prices of canned shrimp in usual wholesale quantities, f.o.b. point of production, on July 1, 1940, were reported by Gulf Coast packers as follows:

	Per dozen	No. 1 tall tins
	<u>Wet pack</u>	<u>Dry pack</u>
Small	\$1.10-1.15	\$1.10-1.15
Medium	1.15-1.20	1.15-1.20
Large	1.20-1.25	1.20-1.25
Extra large or jumbo	1.25-1.30	1.25-1.30

This Year's Tuna Pack Ten Percent Ahead of 1939 Production

With 423,000 standard cases of tuna canned during May, the 1940 pack of tuna rose to 1,170,000 standard cases of 48 one-pound cans on May 31. This information has been furnished in a preliminary release by the Division of Fish and Game of the State of California. This is a 10 percent increase over the 1939 pack to a corresponding date last year.

Included in the production were 760,000 cases of yellowfin tuna, 65 percent of the total. Other varieties in order of volume canned were striped tuna; bluefin tuna; tuna, tonno style; tuna flakes; bonito; yellowtail; and albacore. Fifty-five percent of all tunas canned were processed in the San Diego district.

No sardines or mackerel were packed in California during May.

British Columbia Pack of Canned Herring Increases

The American Vice Consul in Vancouver, B. C., has reported to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce that the herring catch in that Province during the 1939-40 season amounted to 151,000 tons compared with a catch of 67,000 tons during the preceding year. The herring pack is reported at 415,000 cases compared with 23,000 cases in 1939, a normal year. There were also produced 23,000 tons of herring meal and 1,722,000 Imperial gallons of herring oil.

FOREIGN FISHERY TRADE

May Foreign Fishery Trade Falls to Lowest Point since May 1938

Declines in both exports and imports of edible fishery products contributed to a 25 percent drop in total trade movement during May as compared with the May 1939 totals. Statistics compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce disclose that exports of these

fishery products totaled 4,578,000 pounds and imports, 19,900,000 pounds for the month of May. The May 1940 combined total of imports and exports was the smallest since May 1938 when 23,311,000 pounds were recorded. Despite the decrease of combined trade activities from 32,556,000 pounds in May 1939 to 24,477,000 pounds in May 1940, the total trade for the first five months of 1940, 197,099,000 pounds, maintained a position equivalent to the trade of the first five months of 1939 when 197,264,000 pounds of fishery products entered trade channels.

Among the imports for May were lobsters, not canned, 3,885,000 pounds, an increase of 27 percent above the May 1939 total; pickled and salted cod, haddock, hake, etc., 3,384,000 pounds, a decline of 35 percent; fresh and frozen fresh-water fish, 2,744,000 pounds, an increase of 19 percent; canned sardines, 976,000 pounds, a drop of 56 percent; pickled and salted herring, 379,000 pounds, a decrease of 87 percent; canned tuna, 343,000 pounds, a decline of 72 percent; canned lobsters, 214,000 pounds, a gain of 251 percent; and canned crab meat, etc., 48,000 pounds, a decrease of 93 percent. Marked decreases occurred in the imports of all major items of European origin.

May exports included canned sardines and pilchards, 2,470,000 pounds, 11 percent lower than the May 1939 total; canned salmon, 1,035,000 pounds, a decrease of 48 percent; and canned shrimp, 165,000 pounds, a drop of 65 percent.

For the first five months of 1940, imports of edible fishery commodities totaled 132,828,000 pounds, 8 percent below the 1939 total for the corresponding period. Canned crab meat, etc.; canned lobsters; lobsters, not canned; and fresh and frozen fresh-water fish displayed increases of 111, 111, 21, and 5 percent, respectively, in the 1940 period. Decreases of 4, 14, and 40 percent were encountered in the cases of pickled and salted herring; pickled and salted cod, haddock, hake, etc.; and canned sardines, while imports of canned tuna were almost identical with those of the five months of 1939.

Exports for the January to May 1940 period totaled 64,271,000 pounds, 20 percent more than those of the corresponding period in 1939. Canned sardine and pilchard exports totaled 39,830,000 pounds, a gain of 83 percent; canned salmon exports dropped 11 percent; and canned shrimp shipments fell 56 percent from the totals of the earlier period.

THE COVER PAGE

The Fish and Wildlife Service, among its various functions, regulates the salmon fishery of Alaska. Traps, such as shown on the cover page, and seines, lines, and other fishing gear capture salmon valued at approximately ten million dollars per year to the fishermen. The fish are hauled from the trap to a scow or a "cannery tender" for transportation to the cannery. The boat in the background is a Service patrol vessel.

FISHERY TRADE INDICATORS
(Expressed in Thousands of Pounds)

Item	Month	Latest month	Same month a year ago	Previous Month
<u>FRESH FISH LANDINGS</u>				
Boston, Mass.	May	13,765	26,882	12,392
Gloucester, Mass.	do	7,424	8,622	2,860
Portland, Me.	do	1,216	3,663	1,061
Boston, Gloucester, and Portland:				
Cod.	do	3,313	9,342	2,907
Haddock.	do	9,701	13,539	9,182
Pollack.	do	585	2,088	365
Rosefish.	do	5,503	8,054	2,014
Pacific Coast:				
Halibut, North Pacific ports.	do	9,840	8,085	7,733
Halibut, Seattle.	do	2,992	3,891	2,931
<u>FISH RECEIPTS, CHICAGO 1/</u>				
Salt-water fish.	do	1,321	1,065	1,127
Fresh-water fish.	do	2,758	2,526	2,946
Shellfish, etc.	do	1,069	1,051	723
By truck.	do	1,650	1,474	2,084
By express.	do	2,282	2,008	1,569
By freight.	do	1,216	1,159	1,142
<u>COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS 2/</u>				
New York, N. Y.:				
Salt-water fish.	June	2,843	2,834	2,352
Fresh-water fish.	do	1,408	1,497	1,696
Shellfish, etc.	do	856	1,831	639
Boston, Mass.:				
Salt-water fish.	do	5,522	5,552	2,986
Fresh-water fish.	do	8	19	12
Shellfish, etc.	do	826	1,871	383
Chicago, Ill.:				
Salt-water fish.	do	816	1,332	765
Fresh-water fish.	do	1,699	2,669	1,771
Shellfish, etc.	do	538	873	527
Unclassified.	do	434	287	408
United States:				
Cod fillets.	do	685	1,376	552
Haddock fillets.	do	2,056	2,776	1,724
Halibut.	do	7,147	5,940	3,583
Mackerel.	do	2,193	1,556	1,445
Pollack fillets.	do	632	635	873
Rosefish fillets.	do	1,594	2,369	516
Salmon.	do	1,948	1,688	1,749
Whiting.	do	2,768	1,476	1,430
Shrimp.	do	3,685	4,472	2,091
New England, all species.	do	9,853	10,191	5,786
Middle Atlantic, all species.	do	9,026	9,932	7,991
South Atlantic, all species.	do	2,518	3,575	1,447
North Central East, all species.	do	8,596	9,347	7,544
North Central West, all species.	do	1,692	1,827	1,742
South Central, all species.	do	1,497	1,363	857
Pacific, all species.	do	12,139	10,730	8,254
<u>FOREIGN FISHERY TRADE 3/</u>				
Exports:				
All edible fishery commodities.	May	4,578	6,078	12,007
Canned salmon.	do	1,035	1,987	5,370
Canned sardines.	do	2,470	2,767	5,721
Canned shrimp.	do	165	475	155
Imports:				
All edible fishery commodities.	do	19,900	26,479	22,286
Fresh-water fish and eels, fresh or frozen.	do	2,744	2,299	2,945
Canned tuna.	do	343	1,204	316
Canned sardines.	do	976	2,301	1,450
Cod, haddock, hake, etc., pickled or salted.	do	5,384	5,228	4,706
Herring, pickled or salted.	do	379	2,960	2,683
Crab meat, sauce, etc.	do	48	711	131
Lobsters, not canned.	do	3,885	3,059	1,419
Lobsters, canned.	do	214	61	31

1/ Includes all arrivals as reported by express and rail terminals, and truck receipts as reported by wholesale dealers, including smokers.

2/ Data for individual cities are as of the last Thursday of the month, except those at Boston which are for the last Wednesday of the month, and those for geographical areas and the total of the United States which are as of the 15th of the month.

3/ From data compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Note.--Data for the latest month are subject to revision.

FISHERY INDUSTRIAL AND MARKETING PUBLICATIONS

There follows a list of some of the industrial or marketing publications of the Bureau of Fisheries, which are available for purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the prices quoted. Price list 21, the most complete list of Bureau sales publications, may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, free of charge.

INVESTIGATIONAL REPORTS

- No. 43. Some Effects of Ultraviolet Irradiation of Haddock Fillets. 1939. 5¢.
- No. 42. A Plan for the Development of the Hawaiian Fisheries. 1939. 10¢.
- No. 41. The Mineral Content of the Edible Portions of Some American Fishery Products. 1938. 5¢.
- No. 40. Pacific Salmon Oils. 1939. 5¢.
- No. 39. Trade in Fresh and Frozen Fishery Products and Related Marketing Considerations in the San Francisco Bay Area. 1938. 10¢.
- No. 38. Marketing of Shad on the Atlantic Coast. 1938. 10¢.
- No. 37. Preliminary Report on the Cause of the Decline of the Oyster Industry of the York River, Va., and the Effects of Pulp-mill Pollution on Oysters. 1938. 10¢.
- No. 32. Studies on Drying Cod and Haddock Waste. 1935. 5¢.
- No. 30. Effect of Manufacture on the Quality of Noncily Fish Meals. 1935. 5¢.
- No. 28. Studies on the Utilization of Swordfish Livers. 1935. 5¢.
- No. 26. Fishery for Red Snappers and Groupers in the Gulf of Mexico. 1935. 5¢.
- No. 25. The Iodine Content of Some American Fishery Products. 1935. 5¢.
- No. 24. Modifications in Gear Curtail the Destruction of Undersized Fish in Otter Trawling. 1935. 5¢.
- No. 21. Shrimp Industry of the South Atlantic and Gulf States. 1934. 10¢.
- No. 20. Studies on the Smoking of Haddock. 1934. 5¢.
- No. 18. The Iodine Content of Oysters. 1934. 5¢.
- No. 16. Developments in Refrigeration of Fish in the United States. 1932. 5¢.
- No. 14. Fisheries of the Virgin Islands of the United States. 1932. 5¢.
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FISHERY INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES 1938

Administrative Report No. 37

The Fish and Wildlife Service recently released its annual statistical report on the domestic fisheries. This report is entitled "Fishery Industries of the United States, 1938", by R. H. Fiedler, Chief of the Division of Fishery Industries. It includes information on such subjects as the following:

1. Volume and value of the commercial catch of the many species of fish and shellfish, separately enumerated by types of gear used in their capture and by geographical location of the fishery.
2. Number of fishermen and craft employed and quantity of gear fished, separately enumerated by States and usually by counties.
3. Monthly data on the volume and value of the landings of fish at Boston and Gloucester, Mass., and Portland, Maine, and detailed statistics of the source of these landings according to method of capture and fishing area of origin.
4. Volume and value of the products of the fishery processing industries by kinds of commodities and State of manufacture.
5. Volume of various species of fish held in cold storage and the quantity of each frozen, by months.
6. A summarized statement of the volume and value of our foreign fishery trade.

The report also includes summarized reviews of the many activities of the Division of Fishery Industries during 1938. It may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for 35 cents by requesting Fisheries Administrative Report No. 37.

